

1. Radiative natural SUSY and
2. Post LHC8 SUSY benchmark points for ILC physics

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Goals

1. provide assessment of post-LHC8 SUSY
2. is there still a role for ILC to play?

YES! precision measurements to be sure,
but also likely as a DISCOVERY MACHINE!

What are main SUSY lessons from LHC8?

1. discovery of SM-like Higgs scalar at $m(h) \sim 125$ GeV
confirms fundamental prediction of post LEP2 MSSM:
 $m(h) \sim 114-135$ GeV

2. No sign of SUSY so far: e.g. in mSUGRA/CMSSM

$$m_{\tilde{g}} > 1 \text{ TeV for } m_{\tilde{q}} \gg m_{\tilde{g}}$$

$$m_{\tilde{g}} > 1.4 \text{ TeV for } m_{\tilde{q}} \simeq m_{\tilde{g}}$$

3. Seemingly violates predictions from many theorists:
story of SUSY naturalness:
sparticles ought to be below \sim TeV

Little hierarchy problem: how can it be that
 $m(Z)=91.2$ GeV while sparticles $>$ TeV?

New measure of naturalness:

how can $m(Z)=91.2$ GeV when sparticles \gg TeV?

$$\frac{m_Z^2}{2} = \frac{(m_{H_d}^2 + \Sigma_d^d) - (m_{H_u}^2 + \Sigma_u^u) \tan^2 \beta}{\tan^2 \beta - 1} - \mu^2 \simeq -(m_{H_u}^2 + \Sigma_u^u) - \mu^2$$

Each contribution to $m(Z)$ relation ought be of order $m(Z)$!
i.e. no large cancellations amongst independent contributions to $m(Z)$

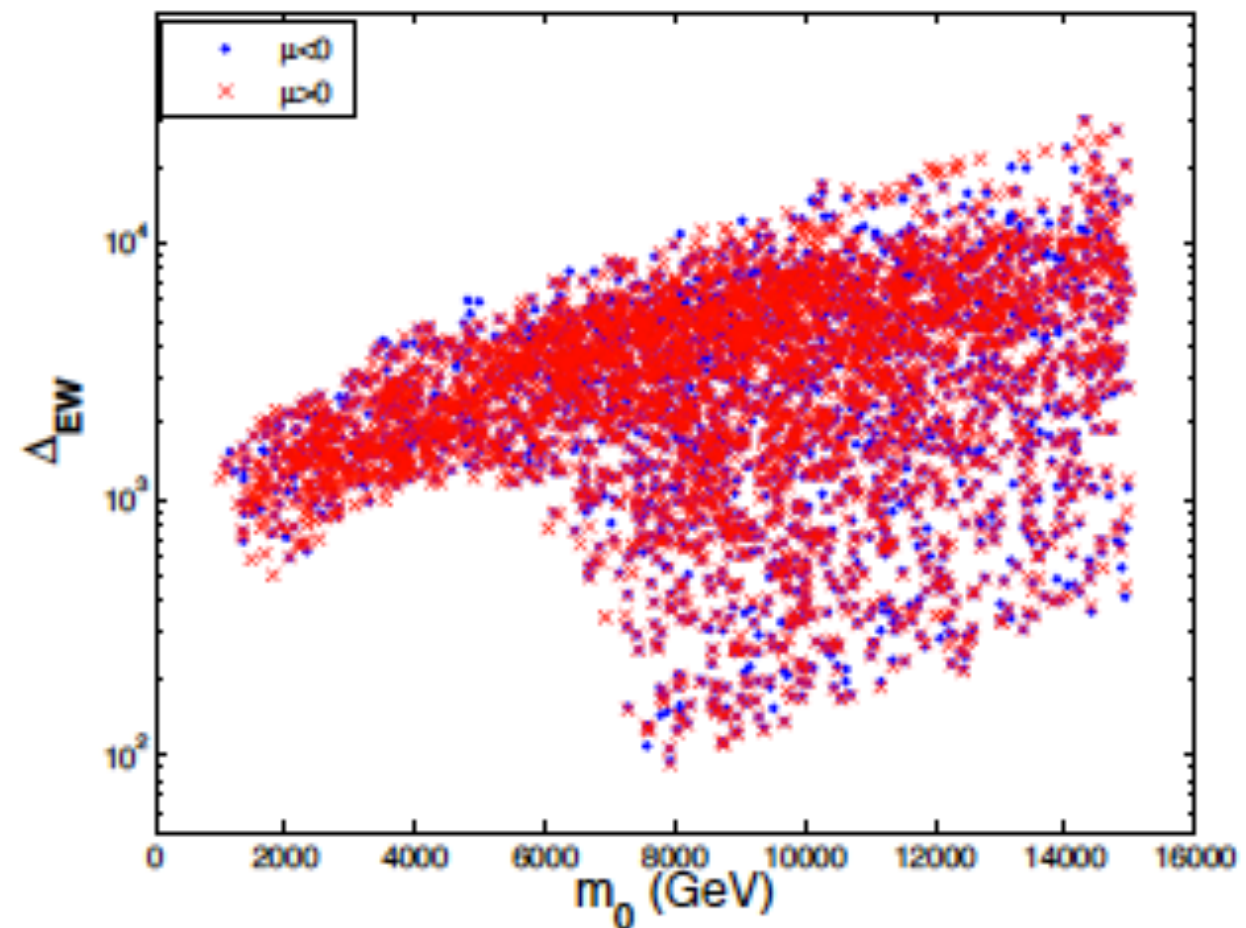
$$\Delta_{EW} \equiv \max(C_i)/(M_Z^2/2)$$

- Model independent (impose at weak scale!)
- Conservative (necessary but perhaps not sufficient)
- measureable (reconstruct from weak scale Lagrangian)
- unambiguous (depends on spectra not parameters)
- predictive [$m(\text{higgsino}) \sim m(\text{higgs})$]
- falsifiable (no light higgsinos at ILC then SUSY EW naturalness dead)
- simple to compute (Isajet 7.83)

Requiring low Δ_{EW} rules out some old favorites

scan over mSUGRA

- mSUGRA
- mGMSB
- mAMSB



HB,Barger, Huang, Mickelson, Mustafayev, Tata, arXiv:1210.3019

LHC limits & $m(h)=125$ GeV $\Rightarrow \Delta_{EW} > 100$ or $< 1\%$ $EWFT$

(All spectra from Isajet 7.83, Paige, Protopopescu, HB, Tata, hep-ph/0312045)

Radiative natural SUSY (from NUHM2)

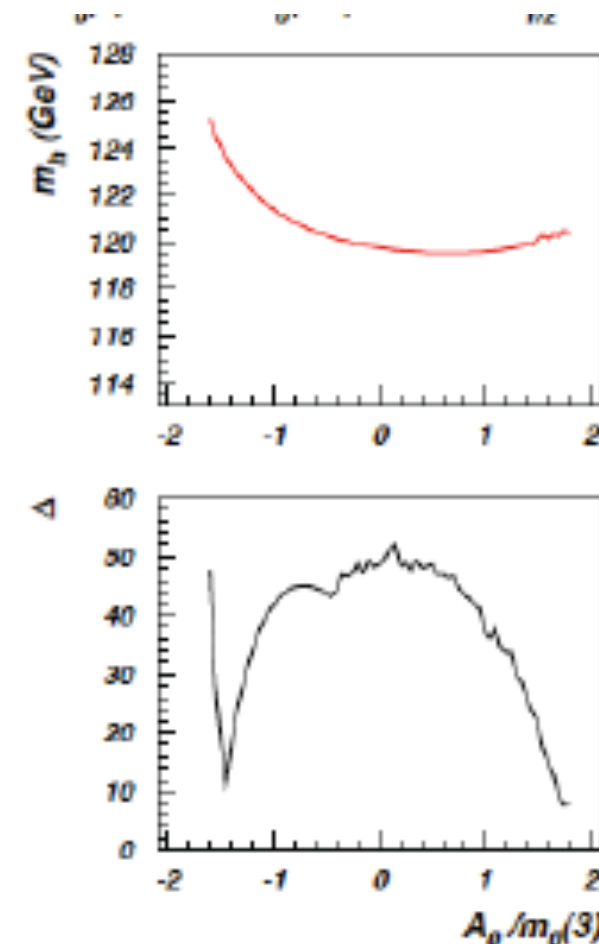
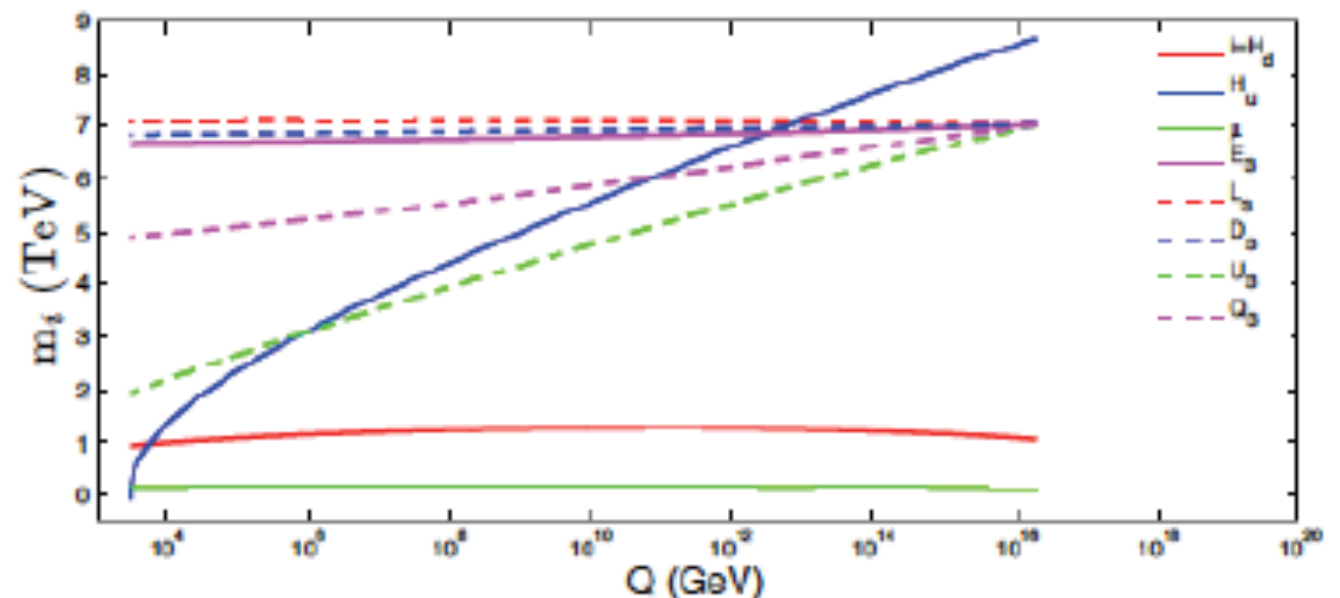
- $\mu^2 \sim (m_Z^2/2)$
- $m_{H_u}^2 > m_0^2$
- $\Sigma_u^u(\tilde{t}_{1,2})$ *small*

$$\Sigma_u^u(\tilde{t}_{1,2}) = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} F(m_{\tilde{t}_{1,2}}^2) \times \left[f_t^2 - g_Z^2 \mp \frac{f_t^2 A_t^2 - 8g_Z^2(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3}x_W)\Delta_t}{m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2} \right]$$

$$F(m^2) = m^2 (\log(m^2/Q^2) - 1), \text{ with } Q^2 = m_{\tilde{t}_1} m_{\tilde{t}_2}$$

large stop mixing softens both t_1 and t_2
radiative corrections
while increasing $m(h)$ up to 125 GeV!

HB, Barger, Huang, Mickelson, Mustafayev, Tata
PRL109(2012)161802 and arXiv:1212.2655



Compare RNS to mSUGRA for similar parameters

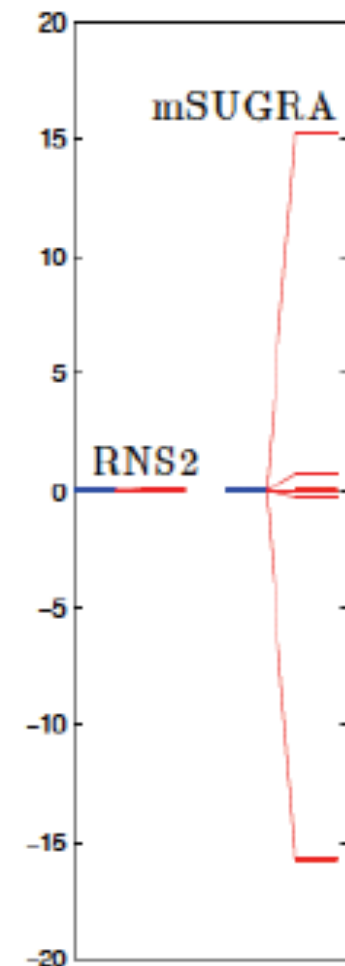
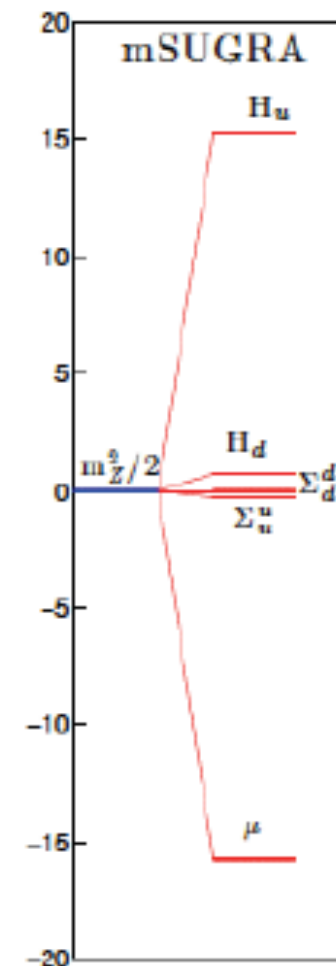
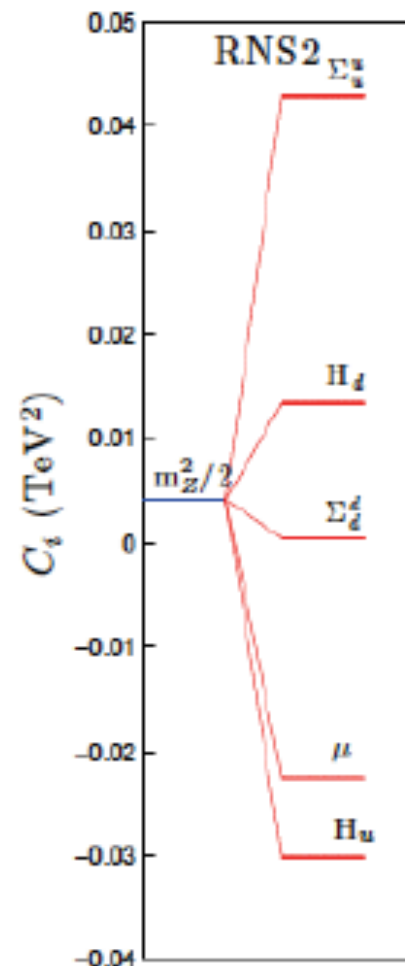
$m_0 = 7025 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{1/2} = 568.3 \text{ GeV}$, $A_0 = -11426.6 \text{ GeV}$, $\tan \beta = 8.55$ with $\mu = 150 \text{ GeV}$ and $m_A = 1000 \text{ GeV}$

RNS

- $C_{\Sigma_u^u} \sim (205 \text{ GeV})^2$
- $C_{H_d} \sim (114 \text{ GeV})^2$
- $C_{\Sigma_d^d} \sim (22 \text{ GeV})^2$
- $C_\mu \sim -(148 \text{ GeV})^2$
- $C_{H_u} \sim -(173 \text{ GeV})^2$
- $m_Z^2/2 \simeq (65 \text{ GeV})^2$

mSUGRA

- $C_{H_u} \simeq (3.87 \text{ TeV})^2$
- $C_\mu \simeq -(3.93 \text{ TeV})^2$



large cancellations

SUSY spectra from radiatively-driven natural SUSY (RNS)

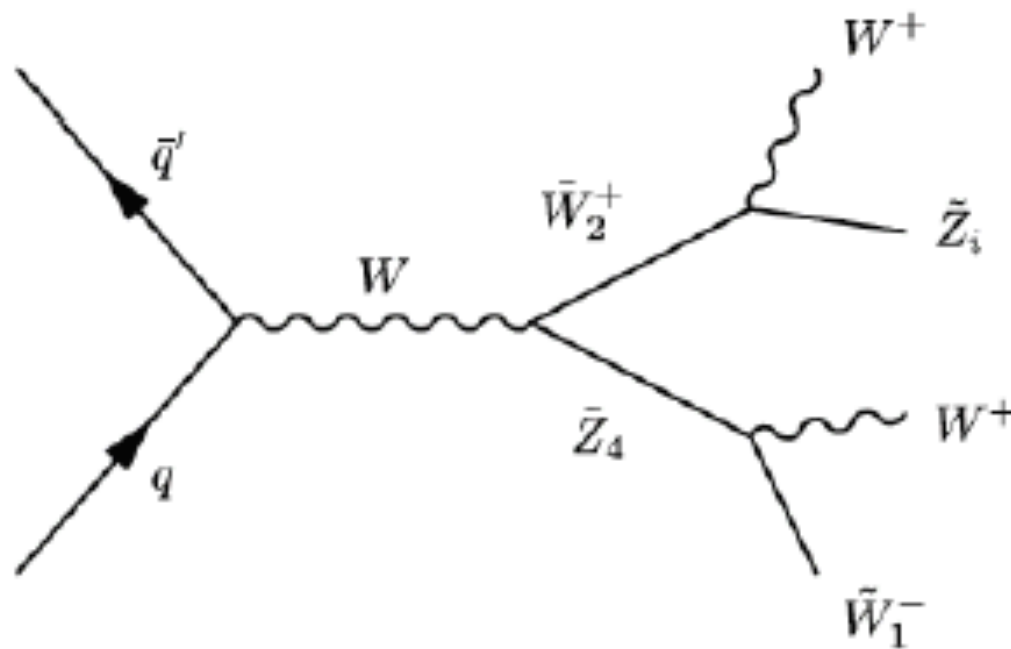
scan NUHM2 space:

- light higgsino-like \tilde{W}_1 and $\tilde{Z}_{1,2}$ with mass $\sim 100 - 300$ GeV,
- gluinos with mass $m_{\tilde{g}} \sim 1 - 4$ TeV,
- heavier top squarks than generic NS models: $m_{\tilde{t}_1} \sim 1 - 2$ TeV and $m_{\tilde{t}_2} \sim 2 - 5$ TeV,
- first/second generation squarks and sleptons with mass $m_{\tilde{q},\tilde{\ell}} \sim 1 - 8$ TeV. The $m_{\tilde{\ell}}$ range can be pushed up to 20-30 TeV if non-universality of generations with $m_0(1,2) > m_0(3)$ is allowed.

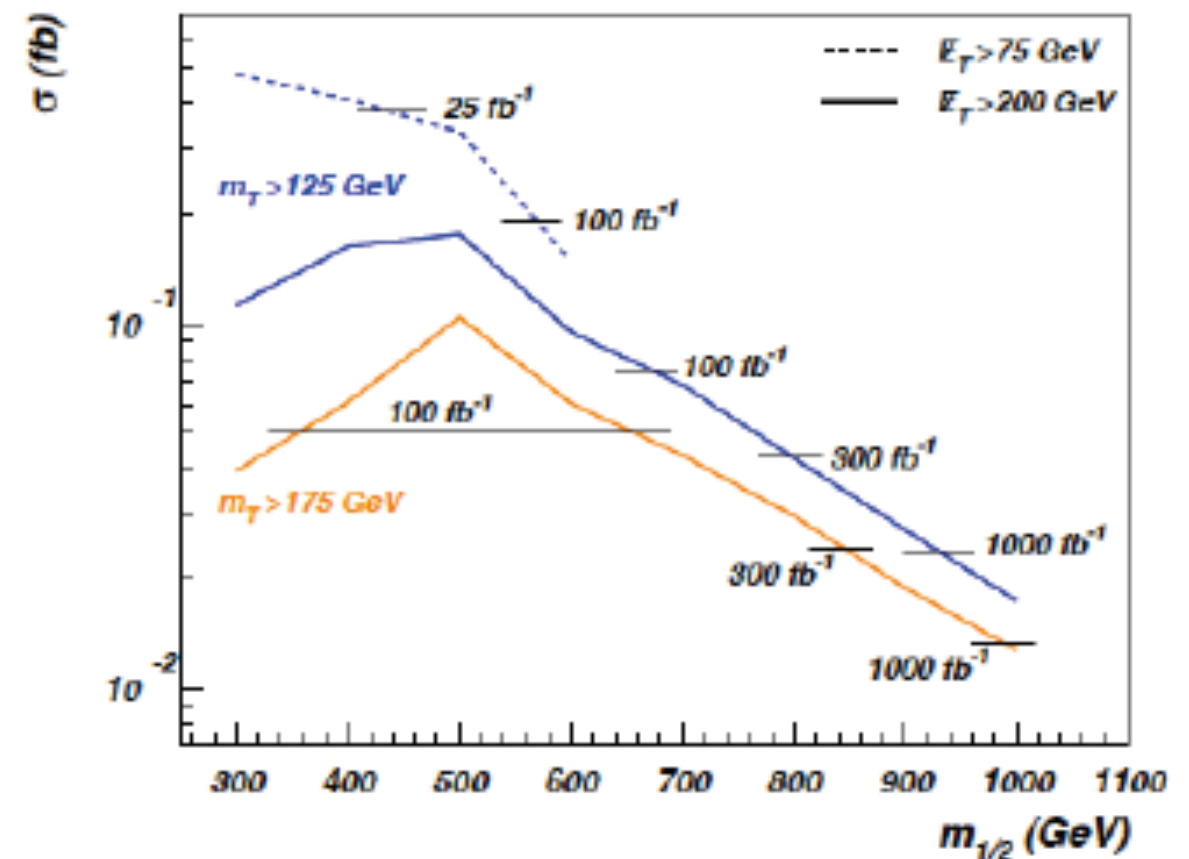
parameter	RNS1	RNS2	NS2
$m_0(1,2)$	10000	7025.0	19542.2
$m_0(3)$	5000	7025.0	2430.6
$m_{1/2}$	700	568.3	1549.3
A_0	-7300	-11426.6	873.2
$\tan\beta$	10	8.55	22.1
μ	150	150	150
m_A	1000	1000	1652.7
$m_{\tilde{g}}$	1859.0	1562.8	3696.8
$m_{\tilde{u}_L}$	10050.9	7020.9	19736.2
$m_{\tilde{u}_R}$	10141.6	7256.2	19762.6
$m_{\tilde{d}_R}$	9909.9	6755.4	19537.2
$m_{\tilde{t}_1}$	1415.9	1843.4	572.0
$m_{\tilde{t}_2}$	3424.8	4921.4	715.4
$m_{\tilde{b}_1}$	3450.1	4962.6	497.3
$m_{\tilde{b}_2}$	4823.6	6914.9	1723.8
$m_{\tilde{\tau}_1}$	4737.5	6679.4	2084.7
$m_{\tilde{\tau}_2}$	5020.7	7116.9	2189.1
$m_{\tilde{\nu}_\tau}$	5000.1	7128.3	2061.8
$m_{\tilde{W}_2}$	621.3	513.9	1341.2
$m_{\tilde{W}_1}$	154.2	152.7	156.1
$m_{\tilde{Z}_4}$	631.2	525.2	1340.4
$m_{\tilde{Z}_3}$	323.3	268.8	698.8
$m_{\tilde{Z}_2}$	158.5	159.2	156.2
$m_{\tilde{Z}_1}$	140.0	135.4	149.2
m_h	123.7	125.0	121.1
$\Omega_{\tilde{Z}_1}^{std} h^2$	0.009	0.01	0.006
$BF(b \rightarrow s\gamma) \times 10^4$	3.3	3.3	3.6
$BF(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) \times 10^9$	3.8	3.8	4.0
$\sigma^{SI}(\tilde{Z}_1 p)$ (pb)	1.1×10^{-8}	1.7×10^{-8}	1.8×10^{-9}
Δ	9.7	11.5	23.7

Distinctive new signature for LHC: same-sign dibosons from models with light higgsinos

NUHM2: $m_0=5 \text{ TeV}$, $A_0=-1.6m_0$, $\tan\beta=15$, $\mu=150 \text{ GeV}$, $m_A=1 \text{ TeV}$



HB, Barger, Huang, Mickelson, Mustafayev,
Sreethawong, Tata, arXiv:1302.5816,
(PRL in press)



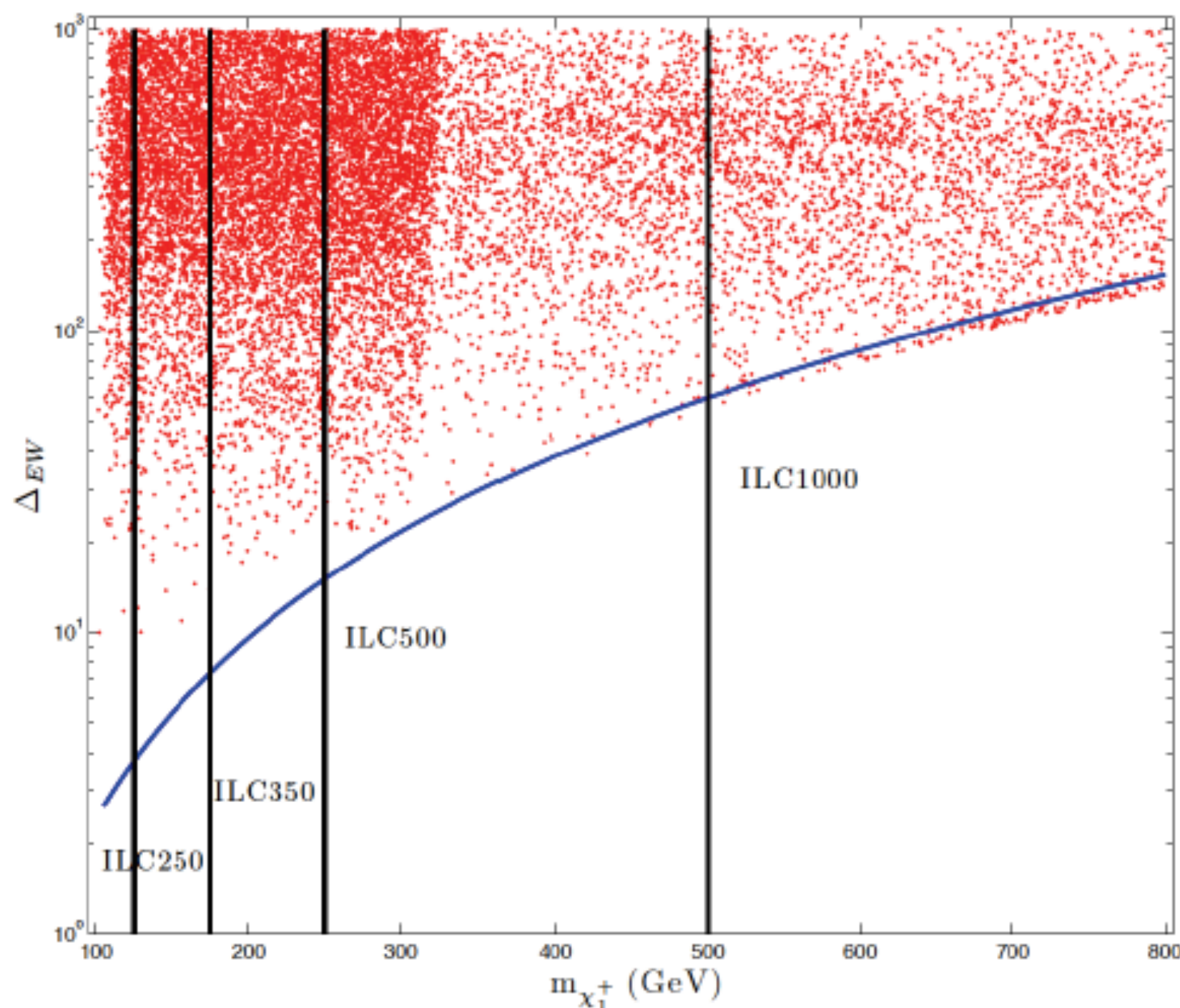
- *exactly* 2 isolated same-sign leptons with $p_T(\ell_1) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $p_T(\ell_2) > 10 \text{ GeV}$,
- $n(b - jets) = 0$ (to aid in vetoing $t\bar{t}$ background),
- $m_T^{\min} \equiv \min [m_T(\ell_1, \cancel{E}_T), m_T(\ell_2, \cancel{E}_T)] > 125 \text{ GeV}$
 $\cancel{E}_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$

Int. lum. (fb^{-1})	$m_{1/2}$ (GeV)	$m_{\tilde{g}}$ (TeV)	$m_{\tilde{g}}$ (TeV) [$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$]
10	400	0.96	1.4
100	840	2.0	1.6
300	920	2.2	1.8
1000	1000	2.4	2.0

Reach at LHC14 exceeds usual gluino pair search!

Smoking gun signature: 4 light higgsinos at ILC!

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{W}_1^+ \tilde{W}_1^-, \tilde{Z}_1 \tilde{Z}_2$$



$$m_{\tilde{W}_1^\pm}, m_{\tilde{Z}_{1,2}}$$

$$\sqrt{s} \sim \sqrt{2\Delta_{EW}m_Z}$$

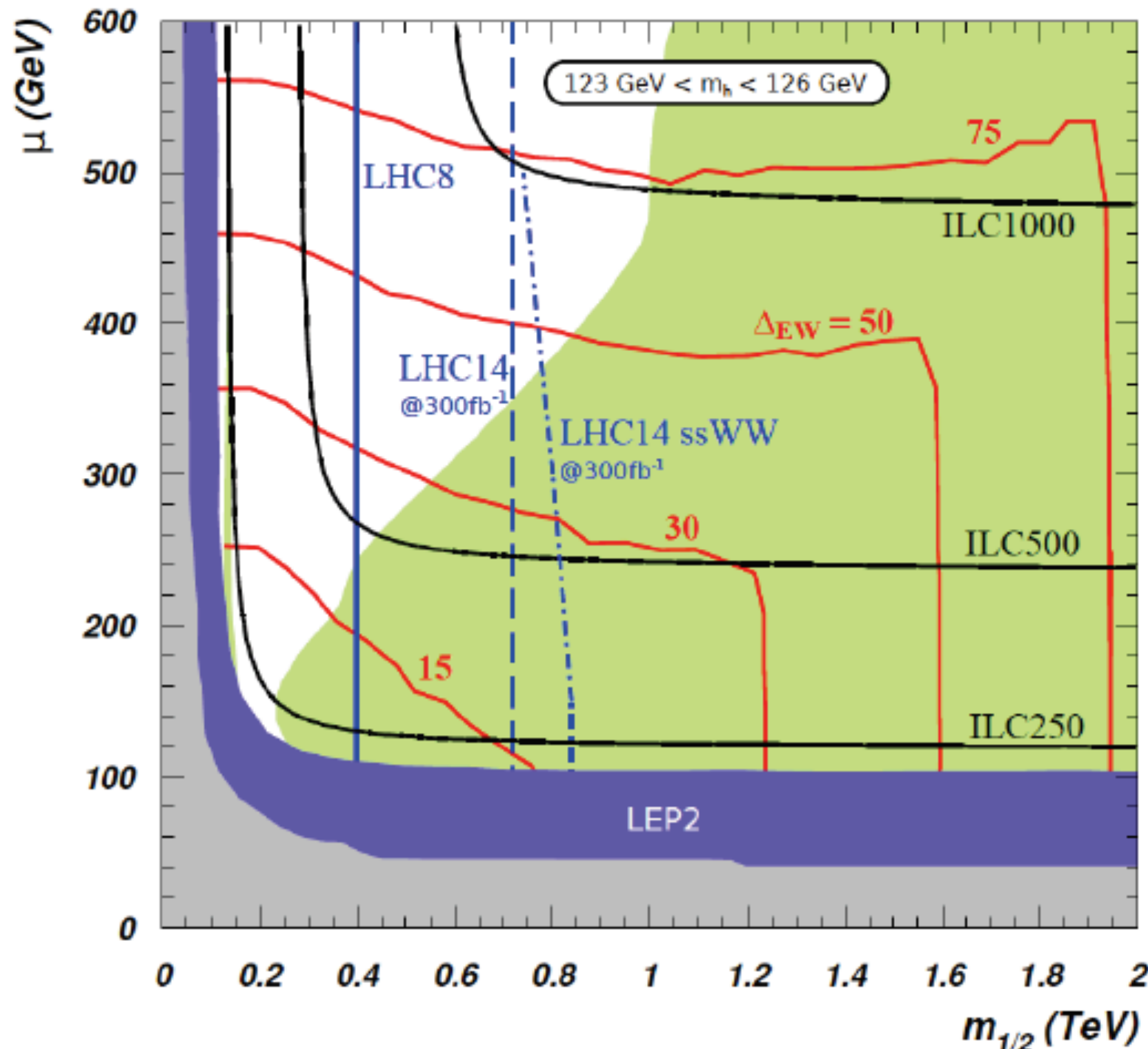
ILC/CLIC have capability to
measure SUSY parameters
and actually reconstruct

$$\Delta_{EW}$$

measure and check if
nature is EWFT'd?

LHC/ILC complementarity

NUHM2: $m_0=5$ TeV, $\tan\beta=15$, $A_0=-1.6m_0$, $m_A=1$ TeV, $m_t=173.2$ GeV



While LHC has some capacity, it will require ILC to draw the story of SUSY electroweak naturalness to a conclusion!

A. Mustafayev plot

Post LHC8 SUSY benchmarks for ILC physics

HB and Jenny List

arXiv:1205.6929

website:

<http://www-flc.desy.de/ldcoptimization/physics.php>

LHA files available

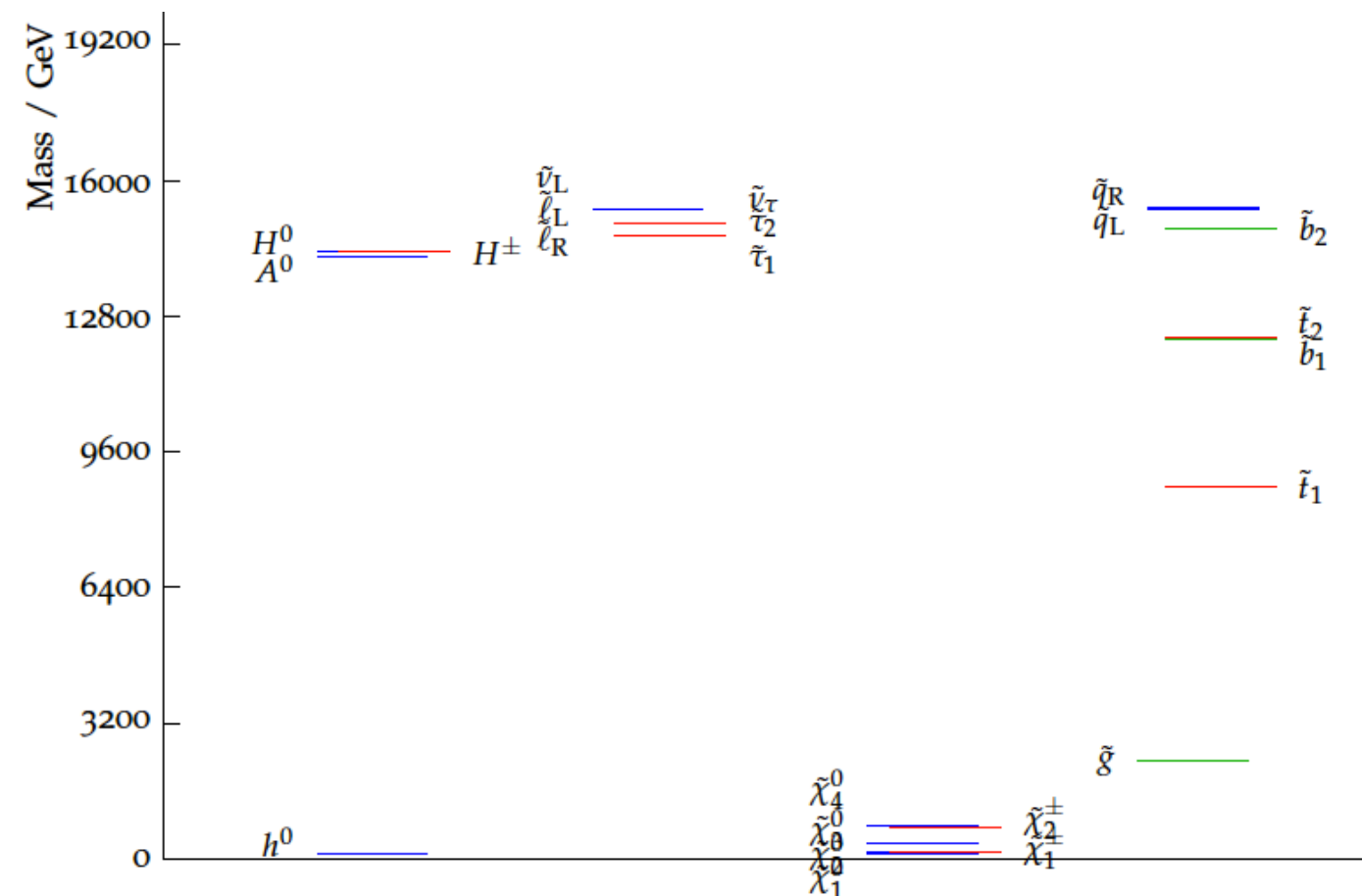
mSUGRA/CMSSM: HB/FP region

Due to $m(h)=125$ GeV need for $A0.ne.0$,
HB/FP region moves much further out in $m0$

In spite of low μ , heavy stops lead to
large EW finetuning

At LHC: gluino pair production:
reach to $m(\tilde{g}) \sim 1.8$ TeV for 300 fb^{-1}

At ILC, various mixed
higgsino-gaugino pairs
accessible



NUHM2 model:

in SU(5) & SO(10), Higgs and matter live in different representations: non-universality expected

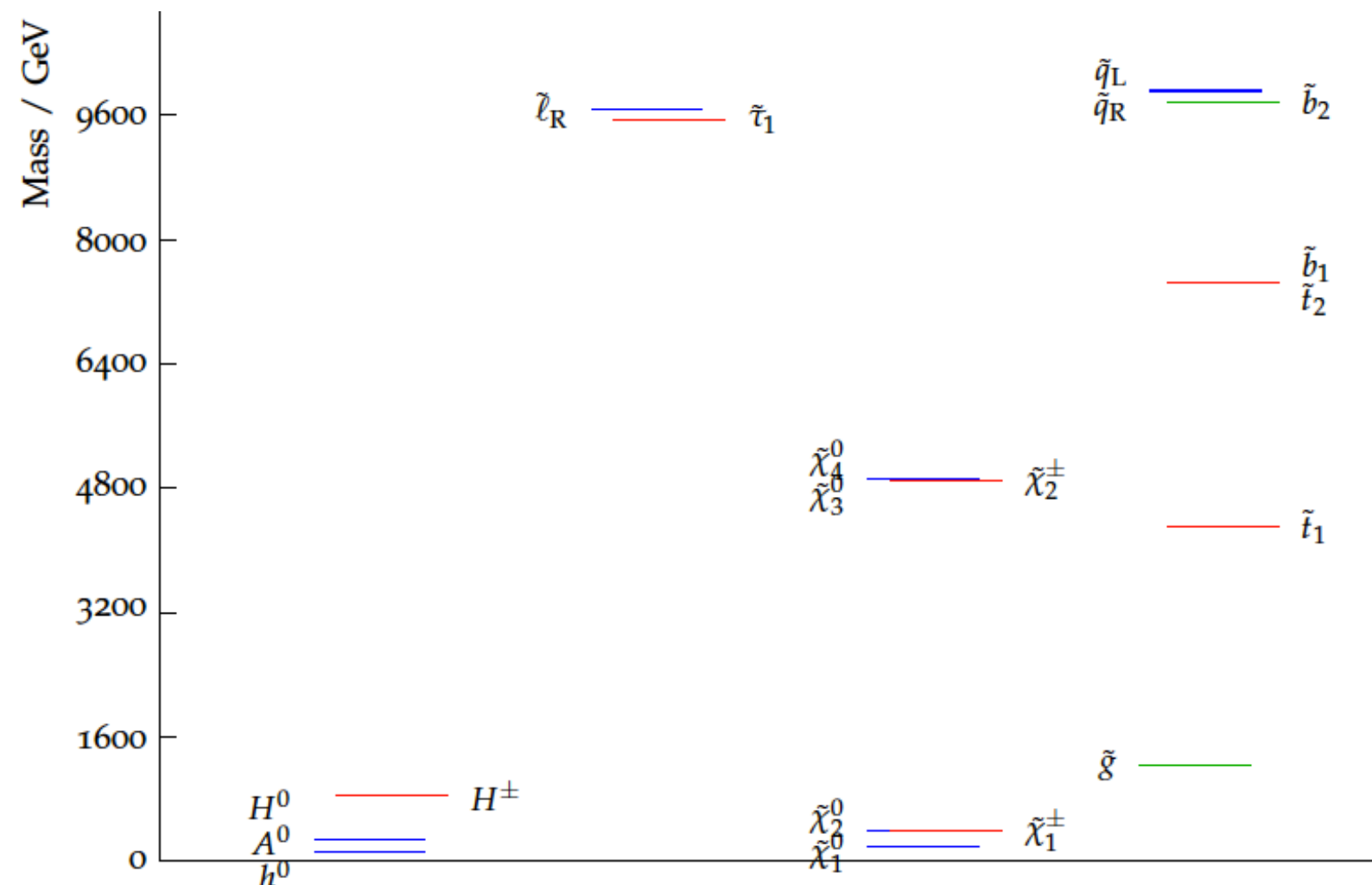
$$m_{H_u} \neq m_{H_d} \neq m_0$$

LHC:

gluino pairs;
inos-→ trileptons;
A,H direct production

ILC:

Zh, Ah, ZH production;
low lying EW-ino pairs



Non-universal gaugino masses: Gauginos get mass differently in SUGRA:

$$\mathcal{L}_F^G = -\frac{1}{4}e^{G/2}\frac{\partial f_{AB}^*}{\partial \hat{h}^{*j}}\bigg|_{\hat{h}\rightarrow h}(G^{-1})^j_k G^k \bar{\lambda}_A \lambda_B$$

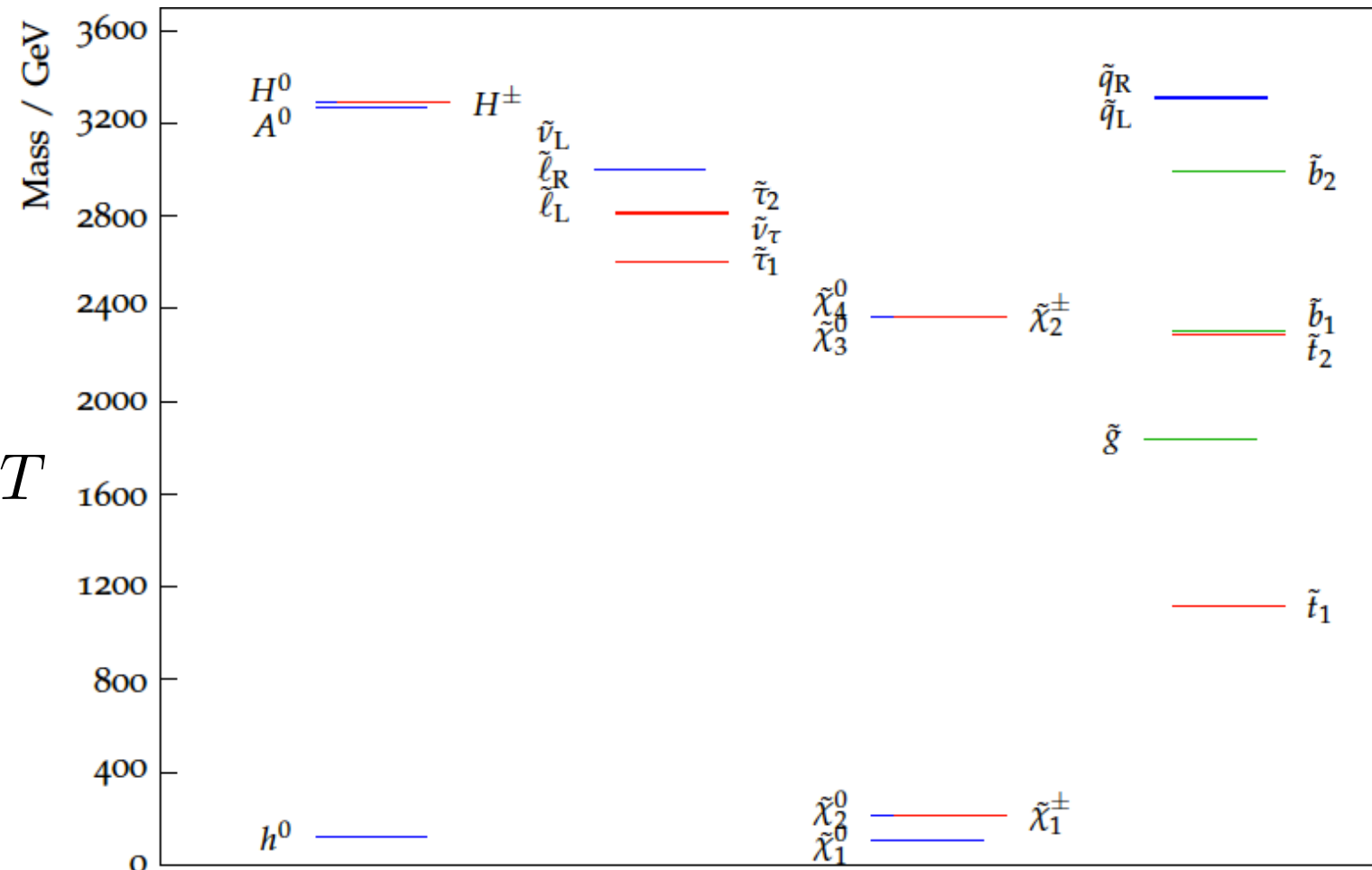
LHC:

clean trileptons :

$$pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow WZ + MET \rightarrow 3\ell + MET$$

ILC:

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^\pm \tilde{\chi}^\mp \rightarrow W^+W^- + MET$$



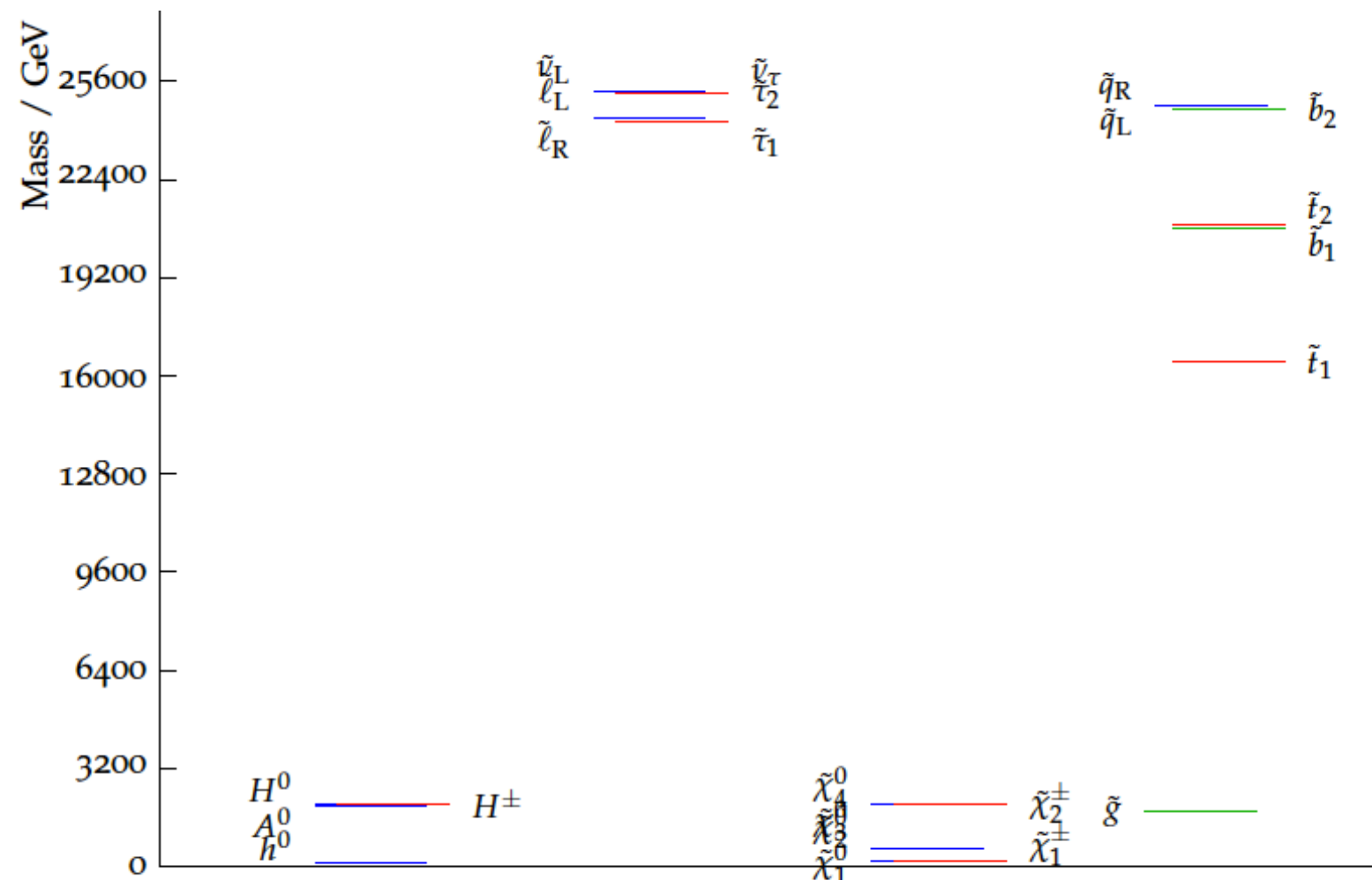
Kallosch-Linde-Olive; Kane et al. G2MSSM string-inspired with moduli stabilization

$$m_{3/2}, m_{\tilde{q}, \tilde{\ell}} \sim 25 - 100 \text{ TeV}$$

gauginos : AMSB form with wino = LSP

LHC:
gluino pairs with
 $\tilde{g} \rightarrow tb\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$
displaced vertices?

ILC:
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^\mp \gamma$
small mass gap $\sim 200 \text{ MeV}$
 $\tilde{\chi}^\pm \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \pi^\pm$



Normal scalar mass hierarchy (NMH): reconciles

$(g - 2)_\mu$ with $BF(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$

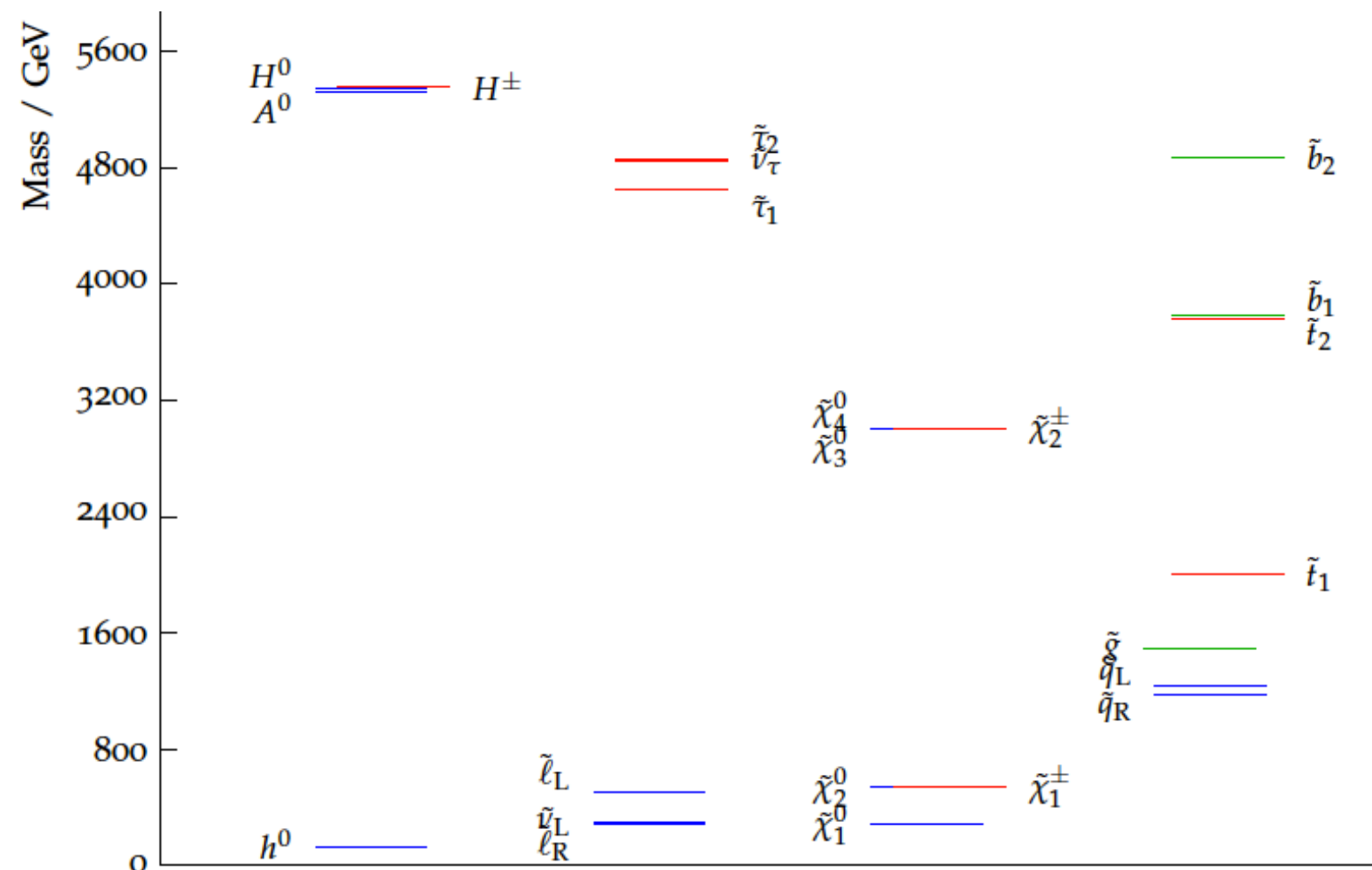
split generation with $m_0(1, 2) \ll m_0(3)$

LHC:

$$pp \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\tilde{g} \quad ?$$

ILC:

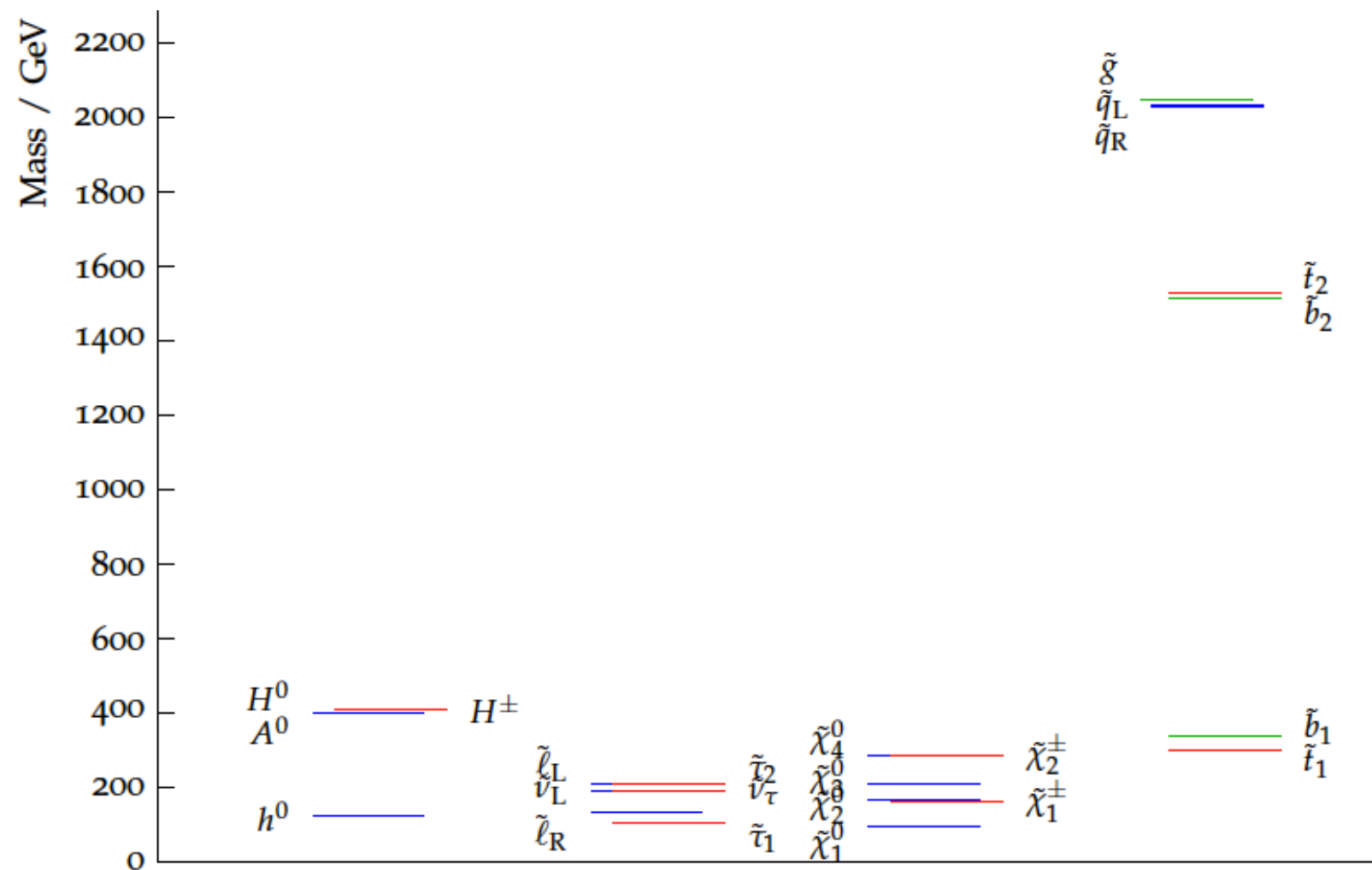
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{e}_R\tilde{e}_R \rightarrow e^+e^- + ME$$



A pMSSM model looks like SPS1a' but now LHC-compatible:

LHC:
light stop, sbottom;
sleptons;
EWinos;
m(gluino) raised up
compared with SPS1a'

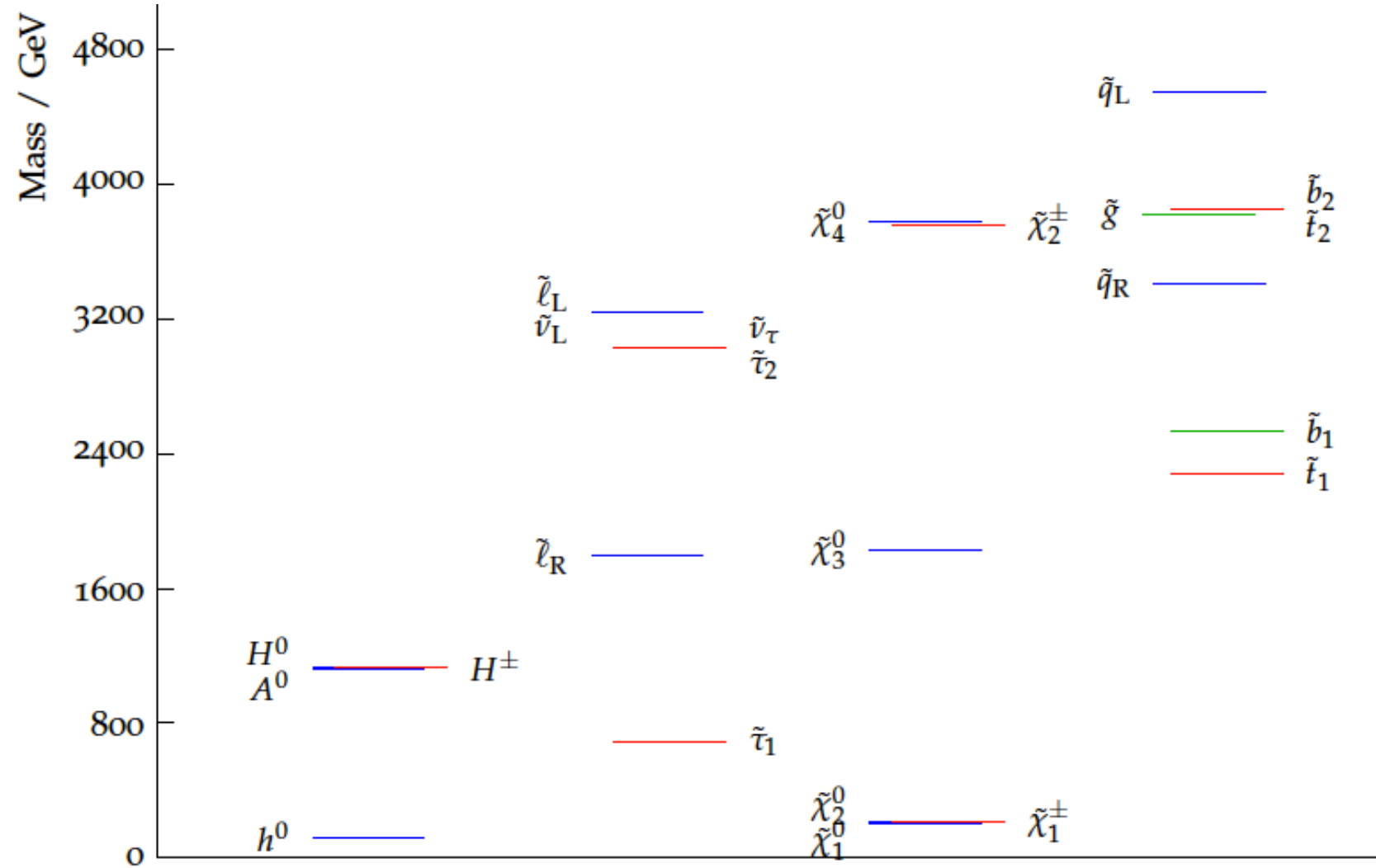
ILC:
sleptons,
EWinos all accessible!
previous SPS1a' studies applicable
m(h)~125 GeV



Brummer-Buchmuller: string-inspired mixed gauge-gravity mediation

LHC:
very hard to see

ILC:
higgsino pair production with
1-3 GeV mass gap



Conclusions:

- Radiative natural SUSY:
reconciles $m(h) \sim 125$ GeV with EW finetuning
- light higgsinos: $m(\text{higgsino}) \sim m(\text{higgs})$
new signatures for LHC: SS-dibosons;
- can elude LHC searches without compromising naturalness
- smoking gun signature: higgsino pairs at ILC: must see!
- variety of theory-motivated benchmarks with $m(h) \sim 125$ GeV beyond LHC8 reach
but discoverable at ILC

LHC may get lucky, but ILC is required to
completely probe weak scale SUSY